



## ALEXANDRIA.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY has come—and has nearly gone. How different from the Birth-Day, in olden times! Then, the anniversary was hailed with national salutes, the display of flags, the parades of the citizen soldiers, strains of music, processions, orations, feasts, and festivities! Now, alas! what a change! No outward demonstrations of rejoicings, no military and civic celebrations, nothing that can distinguish this day from any other on the calendar! At such a time as this, amidst the scenes that are transpiring, the people have not heart "to rejoice and be glad," or to indulge in other feelings than those of gloom and despondency at the situation of public affairs. They see none of the principles of Washington cherished or regarded by those who now have sway, nor are they certain how long even the form of government which Washington labored, with other patriots, to establish, may be maintained. Its spirit, they know, has been "crushed out" practically in the laws that have been passed, and the course that has been pursued.

The Washington Chronicle says that "James M. Downey, of Loudoun county," was the person "referred to in the course of the debate on reconstruction, in the House, by Mr. Stevens, on Monday last," when the Confiscation business was talked about. The said Downey has published in the Washington Chronicle, a rude letter, addressed to Wm. D. Nutt, esq., who notified him (D.) that he was about to institute legal proceedings for the recovery and restoration of a farm belonging to him (Mr. N.) which Downey had bought at a tax sale.

The National (N. J.) Standard in an article on Thaddeus Stevens, says: "God always speaks to men by the lips of men, and never has He spoken so terribly and so effectively to public men as He spoke last Wednesday to Congress, by the mouth of 'the grand old man' of Pennsylvania!" If this is not blasphemy, it comes as near to it as anything can well be. We know nothing in modern days, equal to the idea of the Almighty speaking to men by the mouth of Thaddeus Stevens!

The "prolonged cheers" which greeted the announcement in the Pennsylvania Legislature—that the Legislature that has just elected Simon Cameron a Senator of the U. S.—at the announcement of the vote of Mr. Reverdy Johnson on the Military Force Bill, could he have heard them, must have grated harshly on his ears; certainly they could have had no pleasant sound. To be cheered and applauded by the Radicals is not what Mr. Johnson's Maryland friends expected would be his "fate" a few weeks ago.

We have received the February number of the Richmond Medical Journal, a very ably conducted medical periodical, and standing deservedly high with the Faculty. Among the articles in this number, we observe a report of the treatment and cure "of a severe injury to the left kidney and other abdominal viscera produced by a fall," by Dr. Charles W. Chancellor, formerly of this place, now of Memphis, Tennessee. As it was Dr. C.'s "case and cure" we read the account with interest.

The New York Nation, an organ, leading, and representative of the ultra radicals, in discussing Mr. Stevens's proposition for governing the South by martial law, uses the following language:—"There are a thousand signs that we have reached a point here, and that people are fast, thanks to Mr. Johnson and the South, getting into a state of mind in which Constitutional forms count for very little!"

Secretary McCulloch will shortly issue a circular notifying the public that the department is now ready to receive and convert into Fifty-two bonds the Seven thirty bonds issued under the act of August, 1864, and due next August, and also pay the interest due thereon. This is done in order that the bonds may be received and converted daily, and not all be presented at the same time when due.

There has been an "Episcopal Conventional Congress" held at Reading, Pennsylvania, which passed resolutions favoring a division of the Diocese. The "Congress" adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, in May. The "title" is the only thing remarkable. An "Episcopal Conventional Congress" sounds, at least, "progressive!"

The foreign papers are busily circulating an anecdote that a young boy, called to high duties, stubbornly refuses to study the maps, for the reason that "the map has often changed of late years, and papa (Napoleon III.) says it will soon be changed again." The little fellow ought to know French secrets.

The National Intelligencer says:—"The excitement of political struggles with the attending hopes, fears, and depressions, seem to drive from the minds of men the thought of commemorating the Twenty-Second of February, a day that, like the Fourth of July, should never fade from the minds of Americans."

During the debate in the House of Representatives, yesterday, on the loan certificate bill, it was hinted that the time was at hand when a struggle for the maintenance of the existing banking system, as now organized, would occur in Congress.

"And now," exultingly proclaims the Washington Chronicle, "and now for Colorado! The victories of this great Congress would not be complete without the admission of Colorado as a State of the Union!"

The Washington Chronicle suggests that "each State provide in Washington residences for its Senators and Representatives—the expense of ground, building, &c., to be borne by the State. This is 'progressive.'"

The Washington Chronicle is urging upon Congress, "with all its might and main," to pass the Tariff bill forthwith.

The Tariff bill cannot be taken up in the House of Representatives, until the Tax bill is disposed of.

The funeral of Professor Bache, will take place in Washington, on Sunday next.

Another portion of Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, has tumbled down.

The Georgetown municipal election takes place on Monday next.

There was a kind of "hull in the trumpet," in Congress yesterday.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The Chicago Tribune says of the lake tunnel: "The contractors have now finished their work, and are engaged in 'taking up.' The track running through the great bore is now being removed, and in a few days the tunnel will be cleared and cleaned, ready for water. It is the intention of the Board of Public Works to give the work a severe hydraulic test, so that they may know what amount of pressure the tunnel will bear. After this has been ascertained the gates at the crib will be open for permanent use."

The Skating Club fete in Paris was a great display. Ladies came in sleighs, attired in Polish and Hungarian costumes, with their hair loose over their shoulders or hanging in long plaits down their backs. They wore pretty little skates and high silk gaiters tightly drawn up to the knees.

Mr. Peabody proposes to return to England in the spring. Should his life be spared, in about two years he will again visit America, when he designs making a tour through the South, with Governor Aiken and other members of the Trustees, to witness the workings of the school's funded by the establishment.

A fire broke out in the postoffice building at New Orleans on Saturday night. One end of the office was considerably injured. It was thought that a number of valuable letters were destroyed.

At Milwaukee a boiler of the Wisconsin Paper Company's mill exploded yesterday. Four persons were killed and three injured.

The snow on some of the streets of New York, on Wednesday drifted and piled up to the height of three and four feet.

There is a proposition among the high churchmen in New York, to bring over Dr. Pusey for anniversary week.

A Missouri blacksmith has prepared a horse shoe for the Paris Exposition.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Senate took up the calendar on Wednesday and passed several bills, which required only the formality of a final vote.

Among them is the "Poor Debtor" law, more generally known as the "Southside Consolidation Scheme," was passed by in accordance with the wishes of its friends, and the Senate devoted nearly four hours to the consideration of the "Assessment bill," which remains the unfinished business for today.

In the House, a number of bills, resolutions and petitions, were presented and referred.—The standing committee made reports of several matters referred to them. The Conference Committee on the bill to provide for the improvement of New river, reported a substitute for the bill, which was adopted by the House. On motion of Mr. White, the vote by which the House rejected the bill to repeal an act in relation to appeals and writs of error, &c., was reconsidered, and the question being taken on the bill, it was again rejected. The substitute for House bill to amend the Code relative to proceedings in criminal cases, was taken up, and discussed; without coming to a vote on it, the bill was postponed, to consider the order of the day, being the bill to facilitate the construction of the Cumberland Gap Railroad, which was discussed till adjournment.—Rich. Enquirer.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to national banks an amount of excessive tax paid in certain cases under an erroneous ruling of the Treasury Department, was passed. The Indian bill was under consideration at the evening session, but no action was taken upon it.

In the House, a bill authorizing the construction of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi river, at St. Louis was passed. The bill to provide way and means for the payment of the compound interest notes, and for the construction of the currency, was taken up, and after several amendments had been agreed to, it was passed by a vote of 95 to 65.

JAMES RIVER CANAL.—A cable telegram was received on yesterday by Col. Ellis, President of the James River and Kanawha Company, from M. E. de Bellot, stating that the Societe Generale de Paris had agreed to furnish the maximum capital of \$40,000,000 required for the Virginia Canal Company. On the receipt of this telegram, a meeting of the Board of Directors of the James River and Kanawha Company was held, and the President was instructed to lay the telegram before the General Assembly today, with such other information as might be deemed proper.—Rich. Dispatch.

"COTTON GORGES."—Some days since Gov. Peirpont sent a communication to the Legislature in which it was stated that a "Cotton Gorge" existed at Bristol, owing to the failure of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad to remove the cotton as fast as it was delivered at that point by the East Tennessee Company. We are informed that there is not a single bale now at Bristol, the whole having been brought thus far on the way within the last few days. The "Gorge" is, therefore, now at this point, there being here some eighty car loads, numbering upwards of 2,000 bales, awaiting removal by the Southside Company. Twenty more car loads will arrive this morning, making 100 loads here, or about 3,000 bales.—Lynchburg News.

UNANSWERABLE.—The New York Evening Post is in favor of retroceding Alexandria to the District of Columbia, and, knowing that Alexandria desires no such action, proposes to leave the matter to the District of Columbia. Why did it not propose to leave the question of negro suffrage—a question not affecting Alexandria, but the District of Columbia itself—to the voters of that District?—Richmond Examiner.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.—A girl who lived as a domestic in the house of a lady near Paradise Garden, in Norfolk county, ran away with a North Carolina farmer a few days ago. She had made his acquaintance on the day before. Marry in haste, repent at leisure.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The entire family of Mr. William Paxton, of Rockbridge county, was poisoned a few days since by the negro cook. The poison was put in the coffee. None of those who partook of it died, but are all said to be recovering. The negro has been arrested and committed to jail.

The remains of Mr. Thomas H. Newman, the son of James B. Newman, of Orange county, Virginia, passed through Warrenton to their final resting place at Burlington, on Monday 18th February. Mr. Newman was killed in 1862, at the battle of Middleburg.

In the State Senate, on Wednesday, House bill incorporating the Potomac Railroad company, was taken up, read twice and referred to the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation. This is the Fredericksburg and Alexandria Railroad.

Tobacco is arriving in Danville quite freely, and the market is quite animated. Prices are very satisfactory, and a fine article commands a high figure. Sales were made on Monday as high as \$69 per cwt.

Mr. Wood, delegate from Albemarle, and Mr. Clark, Delegate from Pittsylvania, have both declared their purpose to decline a reelection to the Legislature.

## EUROPE.

LATEST BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The ship Southampton, which left Liverpool a few days since for New York, went on the rocks on the Irish coast, near Belfast yesterday.

In an encounter between the miners and troops in Belgium three workmen were killed and fifteen Belgian soldiers wounded. The rioters were advancing upon Roux and Dumetz, and the troops are being prolonged.

Count Von Bismarck has again been, from too close attention to his official duties, prostrated by sickness. Doubts are entertained of his recovery.

It is now stated that Stephens, Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic, is now and has not been in Ireland. It is reported he has recently been seen in Paris. The national troops are posted at various places in Kerry and Cork counties, in such numbers as to effectively prevent any outbreak.

The restoration of the constitution of 1848 to Hungary, by the Emperor Francis Joseph, has had the effect to remove the troubles heretofore existing in that country. The people are now quiet and contented.

The steamer Rappahannock has been sold at auction, by Mr. Dudley, the American consul, for the sum of \$5,200 sterling.

The repairs on the steamship Great Eastern having been completed, she was successfully launched yesterday.

The Sultan of Turkey has officially informed the leading powers of Europe that he has decided to call together an assembly of the representatives of all the different religious creeds in the Ottoman Empire for the purpose of deliberating upon and adopting measures for the more effectual execution of the provisions of the firman of 1856.

The English Government announces that it will treat aliens caught in the act of rebellion as pirates.

## The Tragedy in a Court Room.

The Philadelphia Age gives the following particulars of the shooting of George Eller by Thomas Leis in the Criminal Court room in that city on Wednesday last and of which we published a brief account yesterday:

About five minutes after ten o'clock yesterday morning one of the most daring murders in the annals of crime was committed in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The regular business of the day was about to be taken up, when every one in the court room was startled by the sharp report of a pistol, followed by loud cries of a man. Owing to the position of the prisoners' dock, those inside the court room were not able to comprehend for some time all that was going on. George Eller was in this passage in charge of a tipstaff on his way to the dock. Thomas Leis occupied a seat at the end of a cottee on a line with the passage-way. As Eller came along the passage, and was about turning to go into the dock, Leis drew a revolver from the inside pocket of his coat and fired upon Eller. The ball took effect in the breast directly above the left nipple. Eller cried, "Oh! Oh! Oh!" and fell into the arms of Officer Kroizer and died almost instantly. The body of the murdered man was taken to the office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions. The excitement for some time was intense. Leis made an attempt to escape. He was seized by officer George W. Taylor of the court. Officer Silverthorne took from him the revolver with which the fatal act had been committed. It was a six barreled revolver. Five loads still remained in it. Leis was taken before Judge Ludlow, who was on the bench at the time. He acted as committing magistrate. Leis desired to make a statement, but the Judge refused to listen to it.

Judge Ludlow committed the accused to answer the charge of murder. He was removed to the Moyamensing Prison. Leis made a voluntary statement that he had committed the act to avenge the wrongs of his daughter, and that he was ready for the consequences. All this time, as may be imagined, every one in the court room held their breaths with excitement. Several females who were witnesses in some of the cases to be tried that day, were in the dock were forgotten for an instant, but none of them escaped.

TWO BARNUMS IN THE FIELD.—The democrats of the Fourth Congressional district of Connecticut yesterday, nominated William H. Barnum, of Salisbury, as their candidate for Congress. So there are now two Barnums in the field—Barnum of Salisbury, and Barnum of Bridgeport. Barnum the iron man and Barnum the showman. The democratic Barnum is a man of large wealth and solid reputation, identified with the business interests of the district and possessing the respect and confidence of the community. It is said that he is very desirous of defeating his namesake and will prosecute the canvass with vigor.

We have no doubt that Barnum the man of iron, would make a substantial and valuable representative in Congress. There is need of such men there. But he would not be so much at home at Washington as would Barnum the showman. The latter has been used to menageries all his lifetime. He has associated with old negroes, fat women, foreign noddies and learned fools for years. Monstrosities of all kinds are his delight. He would be invaluable in showing up John Morrissey and Ben Butler to visitors from the rural districts.

It has been suggested by some who know Barnum the showman, that he might play a shrewd trick upon his opponent by passing himself off as Barnum the iron man wherever he could make votes by the operation. This, however, would be a dangerous game. Barnum once exhibited a petrified horse and rider, said to have been discovered in Demerara and brought to New York at a heavy expense. For some time the frequenters of his museum gazed with curiosity and wonder upon the remarkable petrification; but one day a rascally visitor struck it with a cane, when off came the leg of the rider and the tail of the horse, and the discovery was made that it was nothing but plaster of Paris. It would be as little to expose the difference between Barnum the showman and Barnum the man of iron.—N. Y. World.

## VIRGINIA.

If it is the ordinance of Fate that this great Commonwealth shall be swept away by the cursed flood of madness and malignity that now surges against her, the historian who records her fate will reserve his loftiest flight for the chapter which shall close the eventful story. Not in the annals of that wild adventure, which on the 17th of May, two hundred and sixty years ago, planted within her borders the first settlement on the continent; not in the long and chequered record of her colonial history; not in her exalted contributions to the independence of the colonies; not in her unapproached labors in founding the government; not in her unmatchable share in its glorious administration; not in her unselfish heroism on a distant border when peace was first broken; not in her self-sacrificing labors to prevent the disruption of the Union; not in the knightly gallantry with which she bared her breast to receive the shaft launched at her weaker sisters; not in the wreath of honor won on every field in the late war; not in the memory of her matchless heroes dead, and the illustrious but unfortunate living—in none of these pages, rich with the immortal glory of her children, will he find so grand a theme for eulogium, as in the record of the sublime majesty with which to-day she receives the stabs of her assassins—those assassins her children!

For, let us remember that it was through "the benevolence of Virginia," as a Kentucky convention affirmed on the 18th of December, 1789, that that great State arose from the insignificance and dependence of a Virginia colony. Let us remember that it was, likewise, through the benevolence—the royal munificence of Virginia, that, eight years before, she made a free gift to the Union of that vast empire now containing eight millions of souls—off no rights or privileges that she did not in terms stipulate should be as freely and fully enjoyed by all; and yet with generous forbearance making one condition for posterity (how it reads in these days!)

"Provided that the States so formed (out of the Northwestern Territory) shall be distinct Republican States, and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty (1), freedom and independence as the other States."

Almost everything that she loves and prizes, whether of person or of right, has been torn from her. Her territory has been parted among her executors, every sentiment has been shocked, every sensibility wounded, and she, who gave more to the Union, did more for the Union, more advanced the Union, more honored the Union, than any, almost than all—her sisters, is delivered, for the crime of fighting as her Washington did, for the right which her Henry asserted and her Jefferson recorded, of self-government, to a rabble mad with blood and rapine, to be outraged and destroyed at their pleasure.

And yet, the world hears no weak repining. Even her physical suffering, the absolute want of her people, she has sought to say that in dispensing charity, in the distribution of food to the needy, the beneficent hand passes over Virginia, ignorant of necessities which the proud princelings, to scatter the blessing on sister States, whose needs are no greater than her own.

And if she makes no claim on the world for sympathy, as little does she attempt to revivify to propitiate her enemies. Exhausted with blows, trampled under brutal feet, the knife entering her heart, her murderers offer her life and liberty if she will disavow her children; and her reply is a fondler embrace and a firmer defiance.

Nor does she forget in these, perhaps her dying hours, the least of her duties. To-day, while her executors are divided only by disputes as to the speediest and surest method of destroying her, her representatives are bending their energies in this Capitol to devise some method at whatever of endurable cost to her people, by which to discharge her obligations to those who, in the day of her prosperity, placed their means at her disposal. Ground down by taxation, impeded exclusively for the benefit of those who are attempting her destruction, selling her heirlooms to pay the impost of her oppressors, and standing on the edge of her political grave, she is canvassing every expedient, considering every proposal, and accepting any sacrifice, that can be borne, in order that she may leave to history an honorable name—the repute of duty fully discharged.—Richmond Examiner.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, has some deserved strictures upon the late vote of Mr. Reverdy Johnson on the Force Bill. He says:

"Mr. Johnson felt 'obliged to acquiesce in the decision of the majority,' there was no necessity at all for his voting with them, since his vote was of no importance whatever either way or the other. If, on the contrary, his vote had been decisive, immediately or prospectively, or could have had any conceivable weight in passing the bill, and in thus, as he says he believes, relieving the country from its 'perilous predicament,' his speech might be accepted as a plausible pretext for his vote (laying aside its morality.) Nothing of this, however, is possible; and we must conclude, therefore, that other and very different reasons than those assigned influenced this extraordinary action on the Senator's part; and that its effect was designed to be felt in some assembly other than that of Congress. In brief terms, Mr. Johnson's vote, as such, was a mere utility. The doctrine that it is obligatory upon a legislator to vote with the majority, on whatever ground, is convenient enough for such as desire to be always on the winning side. But it must be seen that it would not do to push it to its logical consequences, since it must inevitably annihilate minorities altogether."

MODERN REPUBLICANISM.—A firm in Nashville, one of the largest and most respectable mercantile houses in the West, paying annually many thousands of dollars of taxes, has, including clerks, six persons employed in the concern, besides the porter, who is a negro.—The latter is now the only one of the whole concern who is allowed to vote under the present Missouri Constitution. The point of the joke is, that the negro was the bitterest foe of all, and was an officer's servant in the army, and, when fighting by his master's side, he was the third man over the ramparts of Fort Pillow, where he fell like an avenging thunderbolt upon the negroes, who so gallantly surrounded that stronghold.

The above, from the New York Times, (Rep.) furnishes an illustration of the recent act of the Tennessee Legislature on the subject of franchise.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—On Sunday last, as the wife of Major John Scott, who had started from this place, attended by a negro servant woman, for the purpose of visiting some friends in Culpeper, was crossing the Rappahannock, at the Springs, the body of the wagon, in which they were travelling, owing to the swelled condition of the stream, was floated from the running gear, capsized and borne rapidly away by the current, the negro woman drowned, and Mrs. Scott would have been, but for the help of Mr. Otterbine Hoffman, who happened to be accompanying the party, on horse back, and was thus enabled to rescue Mrs. Scott, while in the very act of sinking. The driver and horses escaped unhurt as did, also, Mrs. Scott. She lost, however, a considerable quantity of valuable baggage.—Warrenton Sentinel.

FAIRM FOR SALE OR RENT.—Situated at Bayley's Cross Roads, Fairfax county, Va. Containing 261 acres, all under cultivation. The improvements consist of a frame house, orchards &c. For terms apply to Lewis Bayley near the premises. Feb 22-1w

## COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET—FEBRUARY 22.	
Flour, Superfine.....	\$11 50 @ 12 00
do Extra.....	14 00 @ 15 25
do Family.....	10 00 @ 11 50
Grain, Wheat, White prime.....	2 70 @ 2 80
do do good.....	2 20 @ 2 50
Red, prime.....	2 50 @ 2 70
do good.....	2 20 @ 2 40
Corn, White.....	0 85 @ 0 90
Mixed.....	0 85 @ 0 88
Yellow.....	0 87 @ 0 88
Corn Meal.....	0 85 @ 0 90
Oats.....	0 45 @ 0 50
Rye.....	1 00 @ 1 05
Apples Dried per lb.....	0 50 @ 0 55
do Green, 1/2 lb.....	2 00 @ 2 50
Irish Potatoes.....	0 80 @ 0 90
Seed, Flax.....	1 75 @ 2 25
Sumac 100 lbs.....	1 50 @ 1 75
Plaster, Lump, delivered on the wharves.....	6 50 @ 6 75
do Ground, 1/2 in bbl.....	12 00 @ 13 50
Salt, Ground Alum.....	2 35 @ 2 55
do Liverpool fine.....	2 35 @ 2 40
do Turk's Island, from store.....	0 00 @ 0 05
Wool, Common Unwashed.....	0 25 @ 0 30
do Washed.....	0 40 @ 0 45
do Common Merino.....	0 40 @ 0 45
do Washed Merino.....	0 50 @ 0 55
Butter, prime.....	0 20 @ 0 25
do inferior to middling.....	0 20 @ 0 25
Eggs.....	30 00 @ 32 00
Bacon, Hams, prime.....	0 18 @ 0 22
do Plain Hams.....	0 18 @ 0 20
do Sides.....	0 12 @ 0 14
do Shoulders.....	0 12 @ 0 14
Lard.....	2 00 @ 2 10
Beans, white.....	2 00 @ 2 50
do Navy.....	2 75 @ 3 00
Chestnuts.....	4 50 @ 5 00
Hay, per ton, from the cars.....	20 00 @ 22 00
Whiskey.....	2 10 @ 2 60
Peruvian Guano.....	30 00 @ 40 00

REMARKS.—The market closes quiet, and prices are drooping. Flour remains without change since our report of Wednesday, a 4 the transactions are very light. Wheat continues dull and nominal, the receipts being very light. Corn is in fair supply, but prices have declined. Rye and Oats quiet. Butter is in fair supply, but we have no change to note in prices—last sales of prime at 25c. Eggs are plentiful and have declined in price. Dressed Hogs unchanged at \$8.50 @ \$9 per 100 lbs. Groceries and provisions dull.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, February 21. Beef Cattle.—The offerings for the week reached 635 head. The market was supplied with mostly good cattle. Prices ranged as follows:—Scalwags and old Cows 66c to 70c common 75c to 80c good 85c to 90c prime 90c to 100c. The market closed dull.

Richmond Market, February 21.—In the general market much dullness exists. Flour is less firm, parties having prime white held at 97c. The prices in Baltimore and New York having declined, the Richmond market is correspondingly affected. Oats are firm, and quoted at 50c to 55c the latter the extreme price. Prime Eastern, Island and Canada Oats are scarce here. Applications from merchants in this city to parties there for shipment of parcels to this market have not been met, as the article is bought up in both places for export elsewhere.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Flour.—Market dull; no demand for shipment, and sales confined to small lots to the trade.

Grain.—Wheat scarce, with sales only of 150 bushels choice white \$2.30; 200 do fair to prime red \$2.05 @ 3.10. Oats 57c.

W. F. HENDERSON, GROCERY, LIQUOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, NO. 30 NORTH ROYAL ST., ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Is now receiving one of the largest and best selected stocks ever offered to the country-trade and the citizens of Alexandria, consisting in part of six bbls. R. K., English Island and Cuba New Sugars.

20 bbls Crushed, Granulated and Powdered Sugars.

10 bbls A Brand C Coffee sugars.

20 casks Rio, Lagayra and Java Coffee.

## CLOTHING DEALERS.

83 ARNOLD & FIELD, 83 MERCHANT TAILORS, Have removed from No. 69 to No. 83, King street, and resumed their old business, where they would be pleased to receive a call from their friends, or any one in want of a suit of good clothes. We have on hand and are receiving a good line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, LINENS, &c., which we will make to order, very low, for the next two months, especially.

We propose to continue our GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, where you will always find the latest styles. We will furnish WHITE SHIRTS, as cheap as they can be had at retail in Philadelphia. We warrant to be of the best quality, and see out, at No. 83, King st., 3 doors west of Royal.

WILLIAM E. ATWELL, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, 57, South Cameron street, between King and Queen streets. He would announce to his friends and the public, that he is again prepared to attend to all orders for work in his line, in his usually satisfactory style. near by.

BOOTS AND SHOES. LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SQUARE-TOE BOOTS AND SHOES.

An assortment of superior quality of SQUARE-TOE BOOTS & SHOES, selling off at about ONE-HALF of the original cost, at A. ROSENTHAL'S, No. 22-24, No. 25, King street.

NOTICE.—In order to close out our stock of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, we are prepared to sell all our stock at half price. All in want of bargains will do well to call at 71, King street, Jan 22-1w W. B. WADDEY.

BOOTS—BOYS' BOOTS, ST. KING, Jan 22-1w W. B. WADDEY.

HEILBRUN & BROS., 509 SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN D AND E STREETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARE SELLING AND MAKE TO ORDER. BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR MEN, LADIES, AND CHILDREN. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST. AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12-1y BOOTS AND SHOES. 74 KING STREET. CROSS' OLD STAND.

The undersigned has moved the new and handsomely fitted store, No. 74, King street, (Cross' old stand), where he has opened, and will keep constantly on hand, an elegant assortment of LADIES', GENTS', BOYS', MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he earnestly solicits a continuance of the same, and in hopes, by strict attention to his business, to merit the favor of his fellow-citizens. at 23- W. B. WADDEY.

ELECTRIC SOAP! THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! Time, money, labor and space, saved by using DOBBS' ELECTRIC SOAP.

When used, according to directions, no scrubbing or washing machine is necessary, and by its use a child can do the washing of a large family.

It makes the hands soft and white, and will not injure the most delicate fabric. Sold wholesale and retail by HENRY COOK, 20 and 22 1/2, King st.

ROBERT L. WOOD, R. Wood calls attention to his large and desirable stock of DRY GOODS.

now in store, and to which we will be making additions from the new and most choice goods of the season.

Dobbs' are requested to call and examine our assortment before making their purchases. No